obliged to Mr. Smith for this opportunity of showing its necessity. As soon as possible I hope to bring the European and American species into more complete accord. Up to the present I have had insufficient material and opportunity.

I have lately had the opportunity of examining the Sectio I of Germar's Prodromus, 1811. In this the author establishes the genus *Laspeyria* for *flexula*. Duponchel's genus *Aventia*, 1841, has been in general use for this species, but it must apparently now yield to Germar's earlier term. We would now have the species of Schrank's genus *Drepana* finally properly referred. To me, at least, this is a matter of satisfaction, as I have occupied myself with the group at various intervals since 1862. Of these genera *Cilix*, *Platypteryx* and *Laspeyria* are confined to Europe, *Drepana* and *Falcaria* are common to Europe and North America, *Oreta* to Eastern Asia and North America. *Laspeyria* must be removed from the family Platypterygidæ and referred to the Agrotidæ, subfamily Hypeninæ.

NOTE ON ENÆMIA CRASSINERVELLA *Zell* (MIEZA IGNINIX *Walk.*).

BY ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

Walking one day in February along the shore at Punta Gorda, Florida, I saw a small larva upon my sleeve. It seemed to have spun down by a thread, and, looking up, I saw many similar larvæ suspended from leaves and branches of a shrub. This shrub was one quite common along the west coast. It has sharp and stout thorns and small, rather coriaceous leaves of dark green. I have never seen it in flower or fruit, and do not know its name.

I carried home some of the larvæ with the food plant. From their general appearance I thought them Limacodids. They fed well in confinement, throve and grew. At the end of a week or two, as I was leaving Punta Gorda, and feared I might not be able to procure proper food on the east coast, I liberated many of my captives, and, believing in the survival of the fittest, retained only the largest and healthiest. The limited supply of food proved sufficient, and I brought several larvæ to maturity. Soon after I reached Palm Beach these spun curious little cocoons, very Limacodid-like in appearance, and of the same tough

parchment texture. In the meantime I had sent to Dr. H. G. Dyar some of the larvæ for examination and identification. He wrote me that they were evidently highly specialized Tineids and of much interest, and expressed his hope that I would raise the moth. In a little less than four weeks from the time the cocoons were made the moths appeared. I at once recognized them as *Mieza igninix* Walk., the *Enæmia crassinervella* of Smith's check-list. This dainty little creature, with primaries of silvery white, striped and dotted with black and secondaries of vivid rose color, is not uncommon at Punta Gorda, and I had taken it several times this season resting on leaves near the spot where I found the larvæ. Dr. Dyar will publish a full description of the larva, with notes.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA FOUND BY MRS. SLOSSON.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, PH. D.

Considerable interest attaches to Mrs. Slosson's discovery of the larva of *Enæmia crassinervella*, since in it we find an exposed feeding Tineid. These are always of interest, for as soon as the Tineids abandon their concealed mode of life numerous specializations occur, and usually in the direction of some higher family of the group—the superfamily Tineides. I was able recently to describe a Tineid (*Butalis basilaris* Zell), which had assumed many characters of the Pterophoridæ, and now I shall describe the present species with strong tendencies toward the Eucleidæ, yet without losing its essential Tineid characters.

Larva.—Flattened, thick, head partially retractile, but large, joint 12 slightly enlarged dorsally; shape of Harrisina, but more flexible, suggesting the Eucleidæ by the soft, subventral region; feet very soft, short, of the normal number. Setæ single, except a few irregularly distributed secondary setæ, or rather reduplications of the primary ones, short, stiff, glandular tipped. Setæ i and ii approximate, in line transversely, a secondary seta adjacent to i or ii or both, irregular in position. Seta iii single; iv and v approximate, yet by no means consolidated; iv a little above v, with or without a secondary seta below and behind it; vi double; two setae on the leg. Joints 3 and 4 with both primary and sub-primary setæ, a secondary seta near i a and i b and near ii a and ii b on joint 4, but variable. Seta iii seems absent on joint 4, though present on 3. Cervical shield large, black, with six